

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XII.

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WILMINGTON POST

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Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

HENRY BACON AND A. H. VAN BOKKELLEN, EQ.

Two gentlemen had an official excursion down to the bar improvements yesterday. That is their privilege, but it is also ours to make a few remarks about their way of conducting matters. It had the look of an attempt to whitewash somebody, from the fact that not a Republican was in the crowd. Only one paper had a representative—the leading Democratic paper was invited to send a man, but the Republican paper was entirely neglected, and purposely, beyond doubt.

Now, if these two gentlemen want certain things kept secret; if they want nothing but compliments from the press, they are right in not inviting or allowing the Post to have a representative aboard, for the Post will at all times give an honest criticism of public works and public men. And when Messrs. Bacon & Vanbokkellen get up their little political excursion, they may have a pleasant time, but a Republican Congress has to act upon the next appropriation, and it will be very likely when another hundred thousand is given to be expended under such management for the entertainment of political excursions, &c.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., Oct. 19, 1881.

EDITOR POST—DEAR SIR:—I noticed in the columns of the Post, a fortnight ago, "A Dead-head Advertisement," signed J. T. Harper. What does the noble Duke (Harper) mean by inserting such a foolish and eccentric advertisement in a newspaper?—Does he wish to bring himself into greater notoriety than what he is already? Or does he wish to inform the public generally that he is a bigger ass than what he has been taken for? Mr. Harper also warns Mr. W. P. in the same advertisement that if he (Mr. W. P.) don't keep his tongue between his teeth, why, the Harper will be under the painful necessity of giving Mr. W. P. away.

Mr. Editor, I would like to say a few words to Mr. W. P., if you please. I wish to tell him that if he has a situation that pays him a little more than enough to feed and clothe himself, my advice to him is this: He had better petition his boss, immediately, for a reduction in his salary, and be sure to have it reduced to its very lowest, as Friday is out of employment, and says he is "going to resort to his old tricks, by taking some other person's job for him." If Mr. W. P. gets a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, Friday says that he is willing to take the situation for forty dollars per month—now, is it a trick or a deal? That is the whole thing in a nutshell! That Friday means by "I'll give you away."

A few more words, Mr. Editor, and then I will finish: I noticed another brilliant remark uttered by this noble Knight of the Chin, Duke, J. T. H., which caused me to smile, but I could not help it. It was this: "We can't all be Optims!" I wonder if it ever occurred to Mr. Harper that he himself is wearing the title of Captain (a title he cherishes most dearly) under false pretenses. If it has not, it is high time for him to begin to think of it. Does Mr. Harper suppose that if he were subjected to a rigid examination that he could answer all proper questions? I will answer for him—I say he could not. Harper is a very smart man, able and talented, but in spite of his best efforts, he can't help from keeping it all a secret.

I am, with respect,
JOHN THOMAS BROOKS.

A Word from Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND CO., N. C.,
October 19th, 1881.

MR. EDITOR: I have for a long time thought of writing you a short piece from this corner of the country. We are engaged in gathering our crops, and it is very difficult to obtain laborers to pick our cotton—many of our farmers are not over their cotton the first week, and a great deal of force will be needed to pick the rest. We are a little late to think over the politics of the day, but in August last, Cumberland county, in August last,

gave a rousing majority against the intemperate prohibition bill, and they will at the next election show their hand in favor of the people ruling, and against the one man power. They are determined to vote for no man who is not in favor of returning to the people the right to vote for county commissioners, magistrates and school committeemen. We will not vote for any man who in the past, by word or deed, tried to bridge the rights and privileges of one class of our citizens. The Democratic party is not in favor of the majority ruling, as has been evinced in a great many cases. The very leaders, Mr. Editor, that precipitated us into a great civil war, are in a great measure ruling the South to-day. And I think the time has come when the people will arise in their might and demand justice. And with a free ballot, a fair count, old Cumberland will give a large Republican majority in the next election. Let us all pull together and we will be sure of the next Governor and Legislature.

A True Home.

The most perfect home I ever saw was a little home in the sweet incense of whose altar fires went no costly things. A thousand dollars a year served as a living for father, mother and three children. But the mother was the creator of the home. Her relations with her children were the most beautiful I have ever seen. Even the dull and common place man was lifted up and enabled to work for souls by the atmosphere which this woman created. Every inmate of her home involuntarily looked into her face for the keynote of the day, and it always rang clear. From the rosebud or clover leaf, which in spite of her hard housework she always found time to put beside our plates at breakfast down to the story which she had on hand to be read; there was no interruption of her influence. She has been, and always will be, my ideal of a wife, mother and home maker. If to her quick brain, loving heart and exquisite face had been added the appliances of wealth and the enlargement of wide culture, hers would have been the ideal home. As it was, it was the best I have ever seen.

The N. C. Colored Union—He Astonishes the Londoners.

The sensation of the day's session was the speech of a delegate of the African Methodist Zion Church, the Rev. J. C. Price, from North Carolina. He is a very black man, but a decidedly intellectual face. His utterance was rapid, but very concise, his action was natural and graceful, his wit keen, his thought striking and eloquent. He got the floor under the five minutes' rule. His speech was evidently impromptu, but completely upset for the time the prevailing good order. His keen wit drew out peals of laughter and his eloquence rounds of applause. The old Bishop found it hard to hold the team in hand, skilful driver as he was. The speaker was waving down in the midst of a sentence and promptly yielded, when Rev. Dr. Marshall, of the Methodist Church South, from Mississippi, arose, and in an impromptu speech, responded. As the African speaker sitting back of Dr. Marshall, it was a most natural proceeding for him to turn and offer him his hand in token of the same good will the southern man cherished to the emancipated race that he had always shown to him while enslaved. This unexpected transaction evidently so entirely impromptu, was greeted with great applause.—Montreal Mail.

Midnight in a Prison.

There is something very solemn in a faint convict prison at midnight. A faint sound of healthy slumber comes from the cell where the convicts sleep. Perhaps there are a thousand, perhaps only five hundred, undergoing punishment; but whatever may be the number, one is conscious that nowhere else are in a convict prison could so many human beings sleep with so little to interrupt the sense of calm repose. In the same number of people taken from the criminal world, there would be slight sounds arising from nightmare following on indigestion—perhaps from some reminiscence troubling the conscience on the question whether the strong steps taken for payment of that bill were not in the circumstances slightly harsh, or some other disturbing recollection; there might also be uneasy thoughts and dreams creative of restlessness. None of these troubles disturb the sleep of the habitual criminal. This is not because his conscience lies easy on him, but because he does not possess the article known to the rest of the world as a conscience. Hence he neither enjoys the satisfaction of his healthy and genial condition nor the troubles attending on its infirmities, and it is with him usually that the "Prayer for Indifference" by Greville, in it may be found in the old "Elegant Entomologist."

The famous Prisoner, before leaving Paris, bought 200 places for the horses of his agent brother.

Canine Favorites.

I was in a hotel recently where almost every other woman had her pug, terrier or skye. In more than one instance have I known a nurse to be especially engaged to do nothing but look after the dog, and a certain young New York physician will probably owe his rise in life to the devoted care of an elderly lady's cub, who had dog cholera, or some such disorder. Positively I know a most intelligent and estimable lady who not only has a nurse to take care of her pug, but who, with her own white hands, on which glitter jewels worth many thousands of dollars, regularly washes her pet, combs his hair, and—will you believe it?—cleans his teeth with an ivory-handled tooth brush every morning of his life. And she is the mother of lovely children, on whom she probably does not lavish one-half so much care.—New York Letter.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. W. E. N. SELLERS IS THE AUTHORIZED AGENT FOR THE POST.

All subscribers to the Post not receiving the same regularly, will please report the same to Mr. W. E. N. Sellers at this office.

Rev. W. H. Banks of Wilmington, did on the 11th instant.

Senator Ransom will accept our thanks for public documents.

Mr. Samuel Potter died on Monday morning last near this city.

Ex-Sheriff Johnson of Cumberland county, died on the 9th of October.

The painters have completed the finishing touch to their operations at the City Hall.

The wife of Col. Wm. Johnson of Charlotte, died in that city on the 12th of October.

Mr. R. A. Fenton of New York, nephew of Senator Fenton, was in the city the past week.

Subscription price to the Wilmington Post will be two dollars per annum in the future.

Third street, near the City Hall, is much improved by red rock masonry from the west coast of Africa.

Mr. Sam'l G. Hall, one of the noble band that went to Yorktown, returned yesterday morning to the city.

Mr. Stacey VanAmringe, Clerk of the Superior Court, will please accept our thanks for many courtesies.

The South Carolina and Georgia troops passed through here yesterday on their return from Yorktown.

Col. Geo. L. Mabson will deliver the address to the Good Samaritans, at their annual parade, to-morrow.

Col. E. B. Brink returned yesterday from Yorktown. He gives a glowing description of the ceremonies, grand display, &c.

Ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, and the present Chairman of the National Committee, passed through the city going south last night.

Dr. Fairfax Irwin, Surgeon in charge U. S. Marine Hospital, has contracted to have a substantial fence placed around the hospital in this city.

We understand that our friend, Dr. R. M. Norment, so long a resident of Robeson county, has removed to Charlotte. We wish him well wherever he goes.

Sheriff Manning has turned over to E. Hewlette, County Treasurer, \$2,464, for accounts of general fund for taxes for 1881, and \$763 on account of special fund.

Back Spring and the sewer leading to the river near the foot of Chestnut street is being thoroughly overhauled and all necessary repairs will soon be completed.

The Wilmington Light Infantry left on Monday last for Yorktown. They carried 41 men rank and file. Lieut. Odham was made Adjutant of the regiment by Col. Worth.

The Methodist Conference will meet this year at Durham, on the 22d day of November, Bishop Wightman presiding. The usual reduced rates will be obtained on the railroads.

Our worthy Postmaster has gone to Yorktown, and now we are just on the brink of having no mails, and some other man we trust will spring (or) to our rescue, but we have a Penny left.

Capt. E. J. Penney, accompanied by Major Mabrick, of Liverpool, visits the Big Indian at his ranch to-day, in Frederick, and we promise these military gentlemen a good time, as our friend Penney never does things by halves.

Subscription price of the Post only two dollars—send and take it at once.

Cocooners have advanced in price from \$88 per thousand, the ruling price for a long time, to \$95 per thousand. Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York are the principal places where cocoons are imported.

Assessments due and unpaid on subscriptions to the capital stock of the Duplin Canal are called, and if not paid by the 15th of November, 1881, necessary legal steps will be taken to enforce their collection.

All the necessary alterations and repairs of the steamer Post have been completed, and she will be engaged in the towing business for the winter season—having been supplied with a new and more powerful propeller.

Senator M. W. Ransom writes the Fayetteville Gazette that he will look out for the appropriation already made to improve the navigation of the Cape Fear River between that place and Wilmington, and see that it does not lapse.

Dr. Lane, the physician in charge of the City Hospital, is working very hard in his efforts to get the new public hospital for the city and county open at an early day. It is hoped that it will be ready to receive patients by the first of November.

A NEW PROPELLER.—The steam tug Belle Sparks, a double propeller, bound for Cedar Keys, Florida, recently put into this port for coal. She hails from Buffalo, N. Y., of light draft of water 3 feet; 63 feet in length, 37 feet beam—steel boiler, and two engines.

SHAKE STORY—FREDERICK COUNTY AHEAD.—Mr. J. D. Bordeaux recently killed a rattlesnake, while hunting in Bee Swamp, Calmar township, 13 feet 5 inches long, and the possessor of 40 rattles. In a post mortem examination of his snake he found five large rabbits and two squirrels in his stomach.

NEW GUANO WAREHOUSES.—The Champion Compress Company is building, on the west side of the river, nearly opposite the foot of Chestnut street, two large warehouses for the storage of guano. Each building is to be 45x125 feet and with a pitch of 16 feet, and will be fitted with a platform and railway, so that the guano can be dumped from the upper part of the buildings.

The publication of *At Home and Abroad* is hereafter to be removed to Charlotte, at which point the next number will be issued. Dr. Bernheim's family, we understand, are to remove also, but that gentleman will not abandon his residence here until January next, at which time his connection with St. Paul's Lutheran Church will cease.

DEATH OF CAPT. JONES.—Captain Thomas Jones died on the 18th inst., in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged about 60 years. Captain Jones was well known to this port, as commander of the steamer Benefactor, of the New York and Wilmington regularly engaged since 1869 on various steamers running to the port of Wilmington, and by his uniform courtesy and attention to business, secured many warm friends, who will sincerely mourn with his family in their bereavement.

The police force of this city will soon be furnished with their new uniforms of gray cloth, manufactured at the Bethan Mills, in Fanny county, by Mr. T. R. Lamb. The texture is represented as being soft and smooth and of excellent material. Messrs. J. Dyer & Son, Merchant Tailors, were awarded the contract for making up the new uniforms, and will be ready for delivery at an early day.

John H. Williamson, Secretary, will please accept our thanks for his invitation to visit the "United National Association," which will visit our city the 21st of October, 1881, and the 21st of November, 1881. Early closed men in the crowd should be present and have some of his very best books put into their hands. We believe the fair will be a complete success. The Association certainly has very very few equals.

Most serious has been the safety of Prof. King and his son, companion, Mr. J. O. McNeill, of the Signal Service, in their recent voyage, nothing at all has been heard from them and, unless they are returned to us in their safety in the future, we are desponding.

P. R.—Ladies interested in the progress of the return of the late General, Col. George F. Wainwright, are invited to visit him at his residence, 1010 N. 1st St., on Sunday, Oct. 23rd, at 10 o'clock, and on Monday, Oct. 24th, at 11 o'clock.

BOARD OF AUDIT AND FINANCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Audit and Finance, held Monday afternoon, it was ordered that owing to causes considered of temporary duration, the pay of the police force for the months of October, November and December be increased to the following rates: Captain, \$60 per month; sergeants, \$1.00 per day; privates, \$1.50 per day; night janitor, \$40 per month; day janitor, \$25.00 per month.

Rev. Samuel W. Watts died at Greenville, N. C., on Thursday, the 5th of October. Judge Watts served as one of the Superior Court Judges of this State from 1868 until 1877, when he resigned and returned to the practice of the law. He was certainly a man of very great ability as a lawyer, and one of the best stump orators in this State. But few men in the State dared to meet him, and there were none who were anxious to do so. He could entertain an audience as well as any man in North Carolina. But a good man has gone the road that we must all travel sooner or later. May God bless him.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—There is a brisk trade in Confederate bonds throughout the country. The demand for them in this city is large, but holders here for the most part refuse to sell. The reason for this demand is said to be as follows: When the war between the States closed in 1865 the Confederate States had on deposit in the Bank of England \$10,000,000, which has and is still in bank awaiting an owner. The interest which has accrued upon the principal during the last 16 years will amount also to a snug little sum. The Confederate bond holders in England have concluded to try and have the Confederate bonds paid for out of the money which is there to the credit of the Confederate States, and the speculators on this side of the water have seen in the grim distance an opportunity to make a million or so out of these bonds. The United States government has made three attempts to obtain the money from the English government, and once made a formal demand for it while Reverdy Johnson was Minister to the Court of St. James. The English government refused the demands of the United States, as the United States government did not propose to liquidate the indebtedness of the Confederate States in England. Mr. Secretary Blaine is now preparing a paper with a view of obtaining the money for the government. Since the demands for these Confederate bonds has been ascertained that at least four-fifths of the bonds formerly held in the South have been destroyed or lost.

PERFORMING ELEPHANTS.—THEIR WONDERFUL EXHIBITIONS OF INTELLIGENCE—THOUSANDS FLOCKING TO SEE THEM.—On Saturday, the 12th of November, Forepaugh will exhibit here with his highly trained elephants, a recent exchange remarks:

"A volume has been written on the sagacity of the elephant, and from time immemorial among the favorite stories told to entertain the infant mind, varied and interesting anecdotes of these ponderous beasts. Even those of more mature year delight in reading the exploits of elephant hunting. No animal when roused is more implacable or more difficult to avert from the object of its fury. In view of the facts Mr. Forepaugh is entitled to unbounded credit for the enterprise exhibited in collecting a train of these huge beasts and reducing them to such subjugation as to make possible this exhibition in a series of tricks and evolutions that surpass any anecdotes written or related of elephants in any other country. This is the largest and most perfectly trained herd of elephants ever under the control of one man, and the interest of the performance is wonderfully enhanced by the extreme youth of their trainer, Mr. Allen Forepaugh, Jr., who, only eight years of age, has this exceptional number of enormous beasts subject to his slightest will. The performance of these cunning-looking animals of such little known habits and almost childish cunning. They dance, go through the military evolutions, give grotesque exhibitions, perform on the tight rope, and do a variety and number of evolutions of tricks too numerous for enumeration. Perhaps the most interesting of all their performances is the grand pantomime which they have prepared expressly for them, and in the course of which the elephants give a very vivid and accurate picture of the life of a circus. Their performance is rendered with wonderful fidelity, and they will, we have no doubt, be a great attraction to the people of this city. They will be at the city hall, and on the 12th of November, 1881, at 10 o'clock, and on Monday, Oct. 23rd, at 11 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Oct. 24th, at 12 o'clock, and on Wednesday, Oct. 25th, at 1 o'clock, and on Thursday, Oct. 26th, at 2 o'clock, and on Friday, Oct. 27th, at 3 o'clock, and on Saturday, Oct. 28th, at 4 o'clock, and on Sunday, Oct. 29th, at 5 o'clock, and on Monday, Oct. 30th, at 6 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Oct. 31st, at 7 o'clock, and on Wednesday, Nov. 1st, at 8 o'clock, and on Thursday, Nov. 2nd, at 9 o'clock, and on Friday, Nov. 3rd, at 10 o'clock, and on Saturday, Nov. 4th, at 11 o'clock, and on Sunday, Nov. 5th, at 12 o'clock, and on Monday, Nov. 6th, at 1 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Nov. 7th, at 2 o'clock, and on Wednesday, Nov. 8th, at 3 o'clock, and on Thursday, Nov. 9th, at 4 o'clock, and on Friday, Nov. 10th, at 5 o'clock, and on Saturday, Nov. 11th, at 6 o'clock, and on Sunday, Nov. 12th, at 7 o'clock, and on Monday, Nov. 13th, at 8 o'clock, and on Tuesday, 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THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1881.

There are a few Republican officeholders who are anxious for the support of the Republican press of the state during an election, but as soon as they are successful in getting possession of their positions, just so soon they commence patronizing the Democratic press—they cannot afford to subscribe and pay for their Republican paper, but they will take three or four Democratic papers, and pay for them. They never have any advertising for a Republican paper, but for the very slightest purpose they will send an advertisement to the Democratic paper. But just let one of these young gentlemen get into trouble, and then they find the Republican press and whine around to be defended. If one of them makes a long speech the Republican press must publish it, and is expected to compliment it as an able effort, but never a cent passes to the editor or proprietor; the money and patronage is saved to court favors from the Democratic papers. We have been sending the Post to certain Republican officeholders for ten years, and never have received any pay from them. If we stop it we get a long appeal to please continue sending the paper, and the money will be forthcoming, but it never has and never will come. They expect the Republican press to support them in receiving their bread and butter, but the Republican press of this state have got enough of such gentlemen; those who cannot afford to support the Republican papers must not expect to be supported by them in future.

DUPLEX CANAL.

We are not a stockholder in the Duplex Canal Company, nor are we the champion of any officer of said company, but we are a friend to the state of North Carolina, to the Third Congressional District and the city of Wilmington, therefore whatever will result to the interest of our noble old state will at all times receive our undivided support. We are anxious to work for the benefit of our citizens without reward, or the hope of reward.

We have always advised our people to encourage public improvements, railroads, canals, turnpikes and factories of every description. Nothing else will build up a place or continue it after it has been started. The more ways prepared to bring produce to this market, the greater the quantity brought here. Railroads are of great value to any city, and they should be encouraged by every possible means. More railroads leading to our city the greater our prosperity. Instead of having only three railroads centering here, we should have a dozen; and we cannot and will not have them unless our business men make up their minds to build them.

But water is a means of transportation that beats railroads and benefits the country it passes through more than a railroad will. Canals have made New York and several other northern states rich and prosperous. They have proved beyond doubt that the money invested will pay larger dividends and in every respect of more satisfaction to the stockholders than investments made in any other way.

Now our people have an opportunity to aid in an enterprise of this kind. There are a few gentlemen, headed by Major W. L. Young, who are making herculean efforts to construct what is known as the Duplex canal. It will pass through Pender and Duplin counties, with branches entering Wayne and Lenoir. The half of the land it will pass through, which the owners donate to the Company, will have property worth, and which will pay dividends on, a million dollars, which will build up the country it passes through—make the people prosperous and happy.

The business men of this city should not allow this undertaking of Major Young and others to fail, and we cannot believe they will do so, when they realize the importance of the enterprise, not only to Wilmington, but to the citizens along the route. Those who have it in charge say there is no danger of its failing, but if the business men would come forward the work would be done in a third of quarter of the time; and time is everything in the present condition of Wilmington. We have stood still and slept like old "Van Winkle" long enough, and unless we go to work very soon we had better sell out to Norfolk and Charleston.

The land that the canal will pass through will produce corn enough to furnish North and South Carolina. It is the very best in this or any other state, and it is a shame, a disgrace, to the people of the state that it has stood so long uncultivated, besides the benefits which our city would derive from the land.

Major Young and his co-laborers are entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the people of the state for their energy and perseverance, and they have our very best wishes for their entire success.

The smallest nursery makes the most noise.

THE CODE.

Many persons cry down dueling as a thing that belongs to the dark ages. They claim that in a civilized and Christian country dueling should not be allowed. That it is the duty of the churches and society to frown it down, but say nothing about the person who gives the insult that provokes the challenge, or what should be done with a cowardly man who walks up to a gentleman and insults him, and no law to punish the offender; and should the offended gentleman attempt to chastise the man who offers the insult, there are plenty to prevent him from doing so. Now, what course is left but to send a challenge, and when the coward refuses to fight, brand him as he should be. We believe in the code, it is certainly the best preventative to wanton insult, and we hope to see the day when there will be no law of our land against it. It brings the disputants on an equality, it matters not about size or health. We take the ground that no brave man will insult another without cause, and if a coward insults a brave man, he would be properly dealt with were it not for the law making a criminal of one for defending his own honor. Away with such civilization, which gives cowards the chance to assassinate the character of gentlemen. If a citizen should be called upon and expected to defend the honor of his country by arms, why should he defend his own honor and integrity in the same way?

MAHONE.

A man who established a reputation during the war of the rebellion for bravery, as General William Mahone did, is not bound to resent an insult offered by a man of questionable character or sound mind, to prove whether he will fight or not. General Mahone has established a character for integrity and bravery, without needing the barking of small curs. There are others who can and will do his fighting for him, with such as General Early. Gen. Mahone is too much needed by his state and country to take any risk, and he is not bound according to the code to fight any but his equals. If Senator Johnston, of Virginia, should insult General Mahone, we have no doubt but a fight would take place very soon. And those who fought with Gen. Mahone during the war in Virginia, will not doubt his fighting qualities now.

While we are a great believer in the code, we claim that General Mahone should not fight or take any notice of General Early.

It is said that the Yorktown business, so far, has been a series of fizzes. This is undoubtedly owing to the recent death of the President, and it is unfortunate that the demonstration which has been planned for two years was not entirely abandoned and the money appropriated to complete the Washington monument.—*Inter Ocean.*

There is no doubt but what the long expected Centennial proved a failure, and it would have been better for the country had it been entirely abandoned.

President Arthur does not talk as much as his critics desire. But when he gets ready to act he gives evidence of firmness, sound judgment, and a desire to administer his great trust to the highest public interest. His whole life, public and private, is a guarantee that his administration of public affairs will be characterized by wisdom and integrity, and his large knowledge of men will enable him to call into his service men who will execute every trust with honesty and fidelity. No public man has been so misjudged and so carefully misrepresented, and with so little reason, by those to whom he could reasonably look for sympathy, as President Arthur. His silence and manly bearing under the vituperation, as well as his statesmanlike qualities, have already won the hearts of thinking people, and before a year the Nation will have reason to be thankful that in the hour of its great necessity the mantle of power fell upon the broad, honest shoulders of just such a man as Chester A. Arthur.

It is said now that the Judges before whom Gutters is to be tried are desirous that the defense be ably and thoroughly conducted, and that every technicality of the law be tested for the benefit of the legal profession. There is no reason why Gutters should not have a fair trial, and be convicted upon lawful evidence, but it will be a dangerous operation to attempt him on a technicality.

The man who attempts to corner any of the products of nature, and is doing so, loses everything he has, is entitled to no more sympathy from the public than the thief who fails to get away with the money he has stolen.

The Richmond and Danville railroad syndicate has written a letter to the Railroad Commissioners desiring to resign the Western North Carolina railroad to Mr. Root. Their reason is that after purchasing the road they made arrangements for other business, which being entered into the syndicate, and that the Western road cannot be surrendered without the consent of those others, and they refuse their consent. They also say they intend to donate the road to the State. What will be the answer by the Commissioners is not known.—*Richmond News.*

A man in a New York restaurant recently opened 7,000 letters in twelve hours.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND MONOPOLIES.

Our valued contemporary, the Knoxville Whig and Chronicle, expresses views so entirely concerning the Democratic party that we publish it with pleasure.

The check of Democracy is something wonderful. It is remarkable for its ample expanse and for its imperiousness to a bluish. The facility with which it adapts itself to times and circumstances is something wonderful. In the practice of legislation, it has never had an equal. In the twinkling of an eye it changes its principles, and then, without relaxing a feature of its brazen check, swears it has not changed at all. It has been on all sides of all the public questions that have agitated the country for a quarter of a century. It was for slavery and against slavery, for the Union and against the Union, for negro suffrage and against negro suffrage, for a protective tariff and against a protective tariff, for internal improvements and against them, against resumption of specie payments and for resumption, for inflation and against inflation. Thus its history, but it says it never changes. It said so in its national platform adopted at Cincinnati.

Now its very appears to be "down with monopolies." John Kelly and his Tammany associates shriek, "down with monopolies!" The New York Democrats in their platform adopted last Monday, cry out against monopolies. The party organs are publishing long and eloquent editorials against monopolies. This is all right. Monopolies are getting to be very powerful and we think dangerous in this country. But what evidence has the Democratic party ever given of its sincerity in fighting monopolies? Have leading Democrats made war upon monopolies. Take the states where there are Democratic state governments, are they free from monopolies. The state of New Jersey votes the Democratic ticket about as often as it does Republican, and there are no monopolies there? Little Delaware is always Democratic—are there no monopolies in Delaware?

Now, before our Democratic friends can establish their claims to being the only friends of the people as against monopolies, they must produce evidence of their sincerity, and the only satisfactory evidence they can give, is to prove by their past record they are what they claim to be. It is easy enough to make promises, but promises are more valuable when they come from those whose records are right and who have been in the habit of keeping their promises. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

YORKTOWN.

Centennial Celebration Ceremonies—Reception of Foreign Guests—Address by President Arthur, &c.

YORKTOWN, Oct. 19.—At eleven o'clock this morning the French and German delegates, escorted by Secretary Blaine, were received by President Arthur in Lafayette Hall, and formally welcomed amid much enthusiasm. After an exchange of greetings the procession formed, headed by President Arthur with Secretary Hunt, followed by Secretary Blaine with the foreign guests, Gen. Sherman and staff, Gen. Hancock and staff, and other distinguished visitors, and marched to the grand stand. Here Bishop Harris opened the proceedings with prayer. After prayer and the singing of the Poinsett Centennial hymn, Secretary Blaine introduced President Arthur, who addressed the assembled multitude in congratulatory. He was followed by Max Antrepy, the French Minister, in behalf of the French delegation.

The following is President Arthur's speech:

"Upon this soil, one hundred years ago, our forefathers brought to a successful issue their heroic struggle for independence. Then and there was established, and, as we trust, made secure upon this continent for ages yet to come, that principle of government which is the very life of our political system—the sovereignty of the people. The sentiments which attended, and for a time survived the clash of arms, have long ceased to animate our hearts. It is with no feeling of exultation over a defeated foe that to day we summon up the remembrance of those events which have made holy the ground where we tread. Surely, no such unworthy sentiment could find harbor in our hearts, so profoundly thrilled with expressions of sorrow and sympathy which our national bicentennial has evolved from the people of England and their august sovereign. But it is altogether fitting that we should gather here to refresh our souls with contemplations on the unflinching patriotism, sturdy soul and sublime faith which achieved the results we now commemorate; for, so, if we learn aright the lesson of the hour, shall we be incited to transmit to generations which shall follow the precious legacy which our fathers left to us—the love of liberty protected by law. Of that historic scene which we here celebrate no feature is more prominent and none more touching than the participation of our greatest allies, from across the sea. It is as their presence which have a fresh and vigorous impulse to the hearts of our countrymen, when we think of the hearty aid which our noble and generous aid, extended in the darkest period of the struggle, which sped the coming of our triumph and made the celebration of Yorktown possible a century ago. To their descendants and representatives who are here present, as honored guests of the nation, it is my glad duty to extend a cordial welcome. You have the right to share with us all the glories which cluster about the day when your fathers left side by side with our fathers in the cause which was here covered with victory; and none of the memories hallowed by this anniversary are more precious to us all than the memory of the aid which the national Republic has so eloquently commended have entitled the nation of a changed century. God grant, my countrymen, that they may prove worthy successors, and that our nation with ourselves and with all

the nations of the earth, we may be at peace."

The President was not interrupted during the delivery of his address, and was warmly applauded at its close. Hon. John P. Jones, of New York, had the honor of reading the preamble of the resolutions which were prepared by a committee to Gov. Ludlow. Several speeches received here to-day indicate that reports have gone abroad that the President attended with Secretary Blaine and staff, the opening of the Yorktown Centennial.

FROM THE POSTER.

Obituary.

Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, a distinguished citizen of North Carolina, whose death is announced by telegraph, was born at the "Iron Works" neighborhood, in the western part of Concord, N. H., July 18, 1825. He received his academic education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and afterward pursued private instruction for three years in the usual collegiate course. He read law at Concord and Manchester, and removed to the latter place May 1, 1852. Before going there he had been six months editor of the Manchester Daily American, and after taking up his residence in that city he resumed the editorship of that paper, which position he filled until February, 1857. He was editor and proprietor of the Boston Atlas and Bee from May 1, 1859, to May 1, 1861. As chairman of the committee in New Hampshire he wrote and reported the "Know Nothing" resolutions in the Presidential State Convention of 1852. He was a member of the Whig State Committee for two years and its presiding officer one year. This document was also a member of the State Council of the "Know Nothing" party and was chairman of the committee which transformed the order into "Fremont clubs," and as such supported the State Committee that was formed in May, 1856, with Hon. E. H. Rollins at its head.

Gen. Abbott was early identified with the state military and was one of the most active of those who formed the famous Governor's Home Guards.

Having been appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of New Hampshire, he personally superintended the raising and fitting out of the First and Second war regiments, and the splendid condition in which they left the state was creditable to General Abbott. He resigned his military office, but afterward accepted an order from the Secretary of War to recruit volunteers, and raised the Seventh Regiment, taking the commission of Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry should be its Colonel. The subject of this sketch went with his regiment to the field, and proved one of the bravest and most efficient officers who represented New Hampshire in the war of the rebellion. He participated in every battle in which his organization was engaged, but one, and then he was in command of a detached brigade, being the senior Colonel of his corps. He was at the head of a brigade for more than a year. During his four years of service he lost only two weeks from sickness. His term as Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of New Hampshire was from July 11, 1855, to July 11, 1861. His commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Regiment was dated November 7, 1861, and that of Colonel of the same November 17, 1863. For distinguished bravery at Fort Fisher, he was brevetted Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. He was mustered out of the military service July 20, 1865. In early manhood he was a member of the committee for adjusting the boundary line between New Hampshire and Canada. He took a great interest in literature and historical matters. He contributed illustrated articles of travel to Harper's Monthly Magazine, and was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. After the close of the war he removed to Wilmington, N. C., where he was for a time commandant of that city, and also engaged extensively in the manufacture of lumber. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of that state, and was elected a Republican United States Senator for a partial term, which closed in 1871. He was also a candidate for reelection, and claimed to be entitled to the seat on the ground that Governor Vance, the Democratic nominee, was not legally qualified, but he was not successful. Gen. Abbott was Collector of the Port of Wilmington under President Grant, and was Inspector of Revenue along the eastern line of the southern coast under President Hayes. He was also for a time a member of a law firm in Wilmington, and connected with the Post of that city. During a number of years he was prominently connected with southern railroads. Gen. Abbott left a widow, a third wife, and an aged mother in Concord, N. H. He was the first to die in a family of six daughters and three sons. Of his sisters, one is the wife of Hon. William M. Chase of Concord and another the wife of a distant descendant of the Northern Plains. Gen. Abbott was a gentleman of fine presence, of agreeable and commanding manner, and left many friends in the North and South. His remains will probably be brought to Manchester, N. H., and buried in the family lot in the Valley Cemetery.

THE COUNTRYMAN.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—The hour to try your souls and to redeem your pledges has arrived. The executive of the National Land League, forced to abandon its policy of testing the land act, feels bound to advise the tenant farmers of Ireland from this day forth to pay no rents under any circumstances to their landlords until government relinquishes the existing system of terrorism and restores the constitutional rights of the people. Do not be deterred by the removal of your leaders. Do not let yourselves be intimidated by threats of military violence. It is as lawful to refuse to pay rents as it is to receive them. Against the passive resistance of the entire population military power has no weapon. Funds will be poured out unceasingly for the support of all who may endure criticism in the course of the struggle. Our exiled brothers in America may be relied upon to contribute if necessary as many millions of money as they have contributed to the cause of your land. You have only to show that you are unworthy of your boundless sacrifices. One more crowning struggle for your land, your homes, your lives—a struggle in which you have all the resources of your race, all the hopes of your kindred and all the sacrifices of your imprisoned brothers. The manifesto is signed by Messrs. Parnell, Keble, Davitt, Brennan, Dillon, Sexton and Egans.

A newspaper agent being told by an old lady that it was no use to subscribe for the paper, as Mother Shipton said the world was coming to an end, and this year, said: "But won't you wait to see the account of the world's end?" "Is it over?" "That I will," said the old lady; and she subscribed.

From Cable Dispatches the Herald.

DUNDEE, Oct. 18, 1881.

The shadow of coming events marks to-day as one of the most important in the Irish crisis, giving rise to more apprehension than has been felt on any previous day. Its most important act is the publication of a manifesto bidding the tenants of Ireland generally to no longer pay any rents whatever. As this is the most momentous step ever taken by the League and is drawing the most terrible weapon at their command, I send the document nearly in full. It runs thus:

"FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—The hour has come to test whether the great organization built up during years of patient labor and sacrifice and consecrated by the allegiance of the whole Irish race the world over is to disappear at the summons of brutal tyranny. The crisis with which we are face to face is not of our making. It has been deliberately forced upon the country, while the Land act is yet untested, in order to strike down the only power which might have extorted any solid benefits for the tenant farmers of Ireland from that act and to leave them once more helplessly at the mercy of the law intended to save landlordism and administered by the landlords' minions. The executive of the Irish National Land League acting in the spirit of the resolutions of the National Convention—the most freely elected representative body ever assembled in Ireland—was advancing steadily in its work of testing the land act. At the same time they took measures to secure (in the event of the land act proving to be a mere paltry mitigation of the horrors of landlordism in order to save it more securely upon the necks of the people) that the tenant farmers should not be delivered blindfolded into the hands of hostile law courts, but should be able to fall back upon the magnificent organization which was crushing landlordism out of existence when Mr. Gladstone stepped in to its rescue."

THE TEST CASE.

"How after blow has been struck at the Land League in mere wantonness of brute force. In the face of provocation which has turned men's blood to flame, the executive adhered calmly, steadily to the course traced out for them by the National Convention. Test cases of a varied and searching character were with great labor put in train for adjudication in the land courts. Even the arrest of Mr. Parnell and the excited state of feeling which it evoked did not induce the executive to swerve in the slightest from that course, but the events which have since occurred—the seizure of almost all the members of the League upon preposterous pretences, and the violent suppression of free speech—put it beyond any possibility of doubt that the English government, unable to declare the Land League an illegal association, defeated in the attempt to break its unity and afraid to abide the result of the test cases, has deliberately resolved to destroy the whole machinery of the Land League, with a view to rendering the experimental trial of the land law impossible, and forcing it upon the Irish tenant farmer on the government's own terms. Only one constitutional weapon now remains in the hands of the League. It is the strongest, swiftest and most irresistible of all. We hesitate to advise our fellow countrymen to employ it until the savage lawlessness of the English government has provoked a crisis in which we must either consent to see the Irish tenant farmer disarmed of their organization and reduced to the position of the feeble of the landlords' and every murmur of Irish public opinion suppressed with an armed hand, or appeal to our countrymen to at once resort to the only means now left in their hands of bringing this false and brutal government to its senses."

THE ALLEGATION.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—The hour to try your souls and to redeem your pledges has arrived. The executive of the National Land League, forced to abandon its policy of testing the land act, feels bound to advise the tenant farmers of Ireland from this day forth to pay no rents under any circumstances to their landlords until government relinquishes the existing system of terrorism and restores the constitutional rights of the people. Do not be deterred by the removal of your leaders. Do not let yourselves be intimidated by threats of military violence. It is as lawful to refuse to pay rents as it is to receive them. Against the passive resistance of the entire population military power has no weapon. Funds will be poured out unceasingly for the support of all who may endure criticism in the course of the struggle. Our exiled brothers in America may be relied upon to contribute if necessary as many millions of money as they have contributed to the cause of your land. You have only to show that you are unworthy of your boundless sacrifices. One more crowning struggle for your land, your homes, your lives—a struggle in which you have all the resources of your race, all the hopes of your kindred and all the sacrifices of your imprisoned brothers. The manifesto is signed by Messrs. Parnell, Keble, Davitt, Brennan, Dillon, Sexton and Egans.

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SMITHVILLE, N. C., Oct. 19, 1881.

EDITOR OF POST:

Sir: Since my last communication Bacon has commenced the grand survey of Corn Cakes Inlet and other points. I suppose the old gentleman looked over his books and found two young men that did not trade with the Captain, so they had to walk the plank to make room for two of the Woodbury's crew who spent their money with the Captain. He certainly had no fault to find of the two men he discharged, for they always performed their duties well; and it is generally believed around our little burg that he (Bacon) discharged them on that account. We know the old gentleman's dodges and tricks so well that it is not a very difficult matter to keep up with him. We know of men who have been to Bacon five times to get work, and every time the question would be asked: "Do you trade with Harper?" If the answer was in the negative he would immediately reply, "I do not want you." We the (Snooks) know of other men going to Bacon for work and he would send them to the Captain. One gentleman that was treated in the same manner told the Captain that he did not think he or Bacon either were the right men, and left them in disgust. Now these charges, and there are hundreds of others that could be asked, and we believe substantiated before an investigating committee, but what is the use, he does not deny the charges and of course they must be true. Why don't Mr. Bacon ask the War Department to have the matter investigated and clear himself. Has he not got pride enough left to want this thing searched into and find out who is to blame? If he has not then it is time the government officials had removed him and filled the place with some one else.

Well, Mr. Editor, I suppose you have always been a dabbler in politics and have never turned your attention to civil engineering, if you have not you might learn a lesson or two by visiting Corn Cakes Inlet and seeing the great Mogul and his engineer Mickel with a plank fence across an inlet one hundred yards wide, with twenty men carrying sand bags, and thirty more holding on to guide ropes, and the tide setting out ten knots, while Bacon and Mickel were running, jumping and hallooing, hold on! hold on! But the brawny deep proved too much for them, and away goes two months labor and thirty thousand feet of lumber; that is what they call civil engineering. Then turn your gaze south and you will see the old Woodbury with her gallant Captain at the wheel coming around the little black buoy at the rate of fifteen knots in pursuit of the Charles Thomas, which is rounding the point of Fort Caswell under a full press of canvas.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you could see all this you might then learn something about engineering and filling up inlets. And if you wish to learn anything about mercantile business you might visit the great basar and view the large and well selected stock he spoke of, and perhaps you might get an introduction to the poet, who is usually at the desk writing.

Well, Mr. Editor, they say Mickel found a letter at his door, said it had been from some of the Snooks boys, but I don't believe it. I think it was from some of those fellows that deserted and went to the blockade, such fellows are always on the alert for business. I suppose they thought they could build Mickel and get his place. But we can't all be Captains "and don't you forget it. Yours until death."

PETER SPOOKS.

THE ALLEGATION.

Some newspaper editors think opposition to the Democratic party sectional. Then that party must be a sectional one. They also think that opposition to election abuses is sectional. Then those abuses must prevail only in a section, and that in the south. They tell us that to complain of crimes like the Chiswick massacre is to revive the animosities of the war. Then the war must be thought by them to have been waged for the privilege of killing people in private brawls. There must be an ingredient of some in all argument, or it will after a while cease to satisfy even the men who use it.—*National Republican.*

"DON'T KNOW HALF THEIR VALUE."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them enough."—*R. R. Kitchner, N. Y.—American Rural Home.*

RAILROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

Office General Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C., May 11, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after May 15th, 1881, at 6:30 p. m., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. R. R. will run as follows:

WILMINGTON TO WELDON.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:30 a. m. 6:40 a. m. 6:50 a. m. 7:00 a. m. 7:10 a. m. 7:20 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 7:40 a. m. 7:50 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:10 a. m. 8:20 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 8:40 a. m. 8:50 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 9:10 a. m. 9:20 a. m. 9:30 a. m. 9:40 a. m. 9:50 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 10:10 a. m. 10:20 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:40 a. m. 10:50 a. m. 11:00 a. m. 11:10 a. m. 11:20 a. m. 11:30 a. m. 11:40 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:10 p. m. 12:20 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:40 p. m. 12:50 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:10 p. m. 1:20 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:40 p. m. 1:50 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:10 p. m. 2:20 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:40 p. m. 2:50 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:10 p. m. 3:20 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:40 p. m. 3:50 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:10 p. m. 4:20 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:40 p. m. 4:50 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:10 p. m. 5:20 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:40 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:10 p. m. 6:20 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:40 p. m. 6:50 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:10 p. m. 7:20 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 7:50 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:10 p. m. 8:20 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:40 p. m. 8:50 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:10 p. m. 9:20 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:40 p. m. 9:50 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:10 p. m. 10:20 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:40 p. m. 10:50 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:10 p. m. 11:20 p. m. 11:30 p. m. 11:40 p. m. 11:50 p. m. 12:00 a. m. 12:10 a. m. 12:20 a. m. 12:30 a. m. 12:40 a. m. 12:50 a. m. 1:00 a. m. 1:10 a. m. 1:20 a. m. 1:30 a. m. 1:40 a. m. 1:50 a. m. 2:00 a. m. 2:10 a. m. 2:20 a. m. 2:30 a. m. 2:40 a. m. 2:50 a. m. 3:00 a. m. 3:10 a. m. 3:20 a. m. 3:30 a. m. 3:40 a. m. 3:50 a. m. 4:00 a. m. 4:10 a. m. 4:20 a. m. 4:30 a. m. 4:40 a. m. 4:50 a. m. 5:00 a. m. 5:10 a. m. 5:20 a. m. 5:30 a. m. 5:40 a. m. 5:50 a. m. 6:00 a. m. 6:10 a. m. 6:20 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 6:40 a. m. 6:50 a. m. 7:00 a. m. 7:10 a. m. 7:20 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 7:40 a. m. 7:50 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:10 a. m. 8:20 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 8:40 a. m. 8:50 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 9:10 a. m. 9:20 a. m. 9:30 a. m. 9:40 a. m. 9:50 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 10:10 a. m. 10:20 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:40 a. m. 10:50 a. m. 11:00 a. m. 11:10 a. m. 11:20 a. m. 11:30 a. m. 11:40 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:10 p. m. 12:20 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:40 p. m. 12:50 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:10 p. m. 1:20 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:40 p. m. 1:50 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:10 p. m. 2:20 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:40 p. m. 2:50 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:10 p. m. 3:20 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:40 p. m. 3:50 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:10 p. m. 4:20 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:40 p. m. 4:50 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:10 p. m. 5:20 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:40 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:10 p. m. 6:20 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:40 p. m. 6:50 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:10 p. m. 7:20 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 7:50 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:10 p. m. 8:20 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:40 p. m. 8:50 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:10 p. m. 9:20 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:40 p. m. 9:50 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:10 p. m. 10:20 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:40 p. m. 10:50 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:10 p. m. 11:20 p. m. 11:30 p. m. 11:40 p. m. 11:50 p. m. 12:00 a. m. 12:10 a. m. 12:20 a. m. 12:30 a. m. 12:40 a. m. 12:50 a. m. 1:00 a. m. 1:10 a. m. 1:20 a. m. 1:30 a. m. 1:40 a. m. 1:50 a. m. 2:00 a. m. 2:10 a. m. 2:20 a. m. 2:30 a. m. 2:40 a. m. 2:50 a. m. 3:00 a. m. 3:10 a. m. 3:20 a. m. 3:30 a. m. 3:40 a. m. 3:50 a. m. 4:00 a. m. 4:10 a. m. 4:20 a. m. 4:30 a. m. 4:40 a. m. 4:50 a. m. 5:00 a. m. 5:10 a. m. 5:20 a. m. 5:30 a. m. 5:40 a. m. 5:50 a. m. 6:00 a. m. 6:10 a. m. 6:20 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 6:40 a. m. 6:50 a. m. 7:00 a. m. 7:10 a. m. 7:20 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 7:40 a. m. 7:50 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:10 a. m. 8:20 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 8:40 a. m. 8:50 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 9:10 a. m. 9:20 a. m. 9:30 a. m. 9:40 a. m. 9:50 a. m.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1881

The discussion of "The Christian Religion," by Col. Ingersoll and Judge Black, which was commenced in the August number of the *North American Review*, is continued in the November issue of that publication. Col. Ingersoll now replies to the strictures of his opponent, and presents much more fully than he has ever before done the logical grounds for his opposition to Christianity. The article will be received with interest by those who have read the first part of the debate, as well as by all those who believe that the cause of truth is best advanced by free discussion. An early number of the Review will contain an exhaustive reply. In a Symposium on Presidential Inability, four of our most eminent jurists, Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, and Gen. B. F. Butler, discuss the several weighty problems arising out of Article 2 of the Constitution. "England's Hereditary Republic," is the title of a significant paper contributed by the Marquis of Blanford, and Senator George F. Hoar writes a statesmanlike article on "The Appointing Power" of the President of the United States.

"A PRINCE OF BREFNY" is a historical story, the action of which commences in the middle of the last century, with the departure of a young man, representing the princely house of Brefny, in West Meath, with the purpose of finding or making his way as a soldier of fortune. Through the kindness of Gilbert Talbot, generally known as the Priest-Earl of Shrewsbury, who was a near friend of his mother, Alexander O'Reilly obtains a commission in the army at Naples, then under the sceptre of the Prince, afterwards Charles III, King of Spain, and, by loyalty and valor, renders important services to his grateful sovereign, who rapidly advances him to fortune and rank, so that he figures in the annals of Spain to the present day, as General Count O'Reilly, and was successively Governor of Madrid and Cadix, and Captain-General of Andalusia. A charming love story runs through the narrative, which may be characterized as the romance of reality and the reality of romance. The actual events of Count O'Reilly's life are more remarkable than fiction would venture to relate. It is an open secret that this story is from the pen of Thomas P. May, of Louisiana, whose previous performance, "The Earl of Mayfield," has had a brilliant success, being already in its eighth edition. A Prince of Brefny is published in a large duodecimo volume, bound in fine morocco cloth, price \$1.50 and will be found for sale by all booksellers and news agents, and on all railroad trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once on remitting the price in a letter to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Is it Useless to Shoe Horses.
In a recent number of *Fraser's Magazine* there is an article by Sir George W. Cox, in which he estimates that the English custom of horse-shoeing costs the nation annually as much as forty-five million dollars, which might be saved if the horses were allowed to go unshod. He quotes authorities from Xenophon, who marched his horses unshod from Cunaxa over the Armenian Highlands to the walls of Trobizond, down to the "free lances" of the present day, and contends that it is safer, cheaper and better to let the horses go unshod over the hardest roads and especially in the slippery streets of London. He estimates that over twelve million dollars would be saved in farriers' bills alone; and he calculates further that the working life of a horse would be trebled by the change, so that a horse which is now worn out at twelve years would live to twenty-six. The figures seem somewhat startling and have hardly been sufficiently proved to be trustworthy. Meanwhile, Sir George says that a medical man in Waterbury, Conn., has not put shoes on his horses for two years, driving them winter, spring, summer, and autumn with bare feet without any trouble. The doctor's theory is that nature has provided for the horse; that a horse can travel over all kinds of roads; that the hoof will be moist; and that the frog coming to the ground keeps the hoof properly spread and free from founder and other diseases.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

The political man in Boston has been discovered. He was hurrying along a street the other night, when another man, also in violent haste, rushed out of an alley-way, and the two collided with great force. The second man looked mad, while the political man, taking off his hat, said: "My dear sir, I don't know which of us is to blame for this violent encounter, but I am in too great a hurry to investigate. If I run into you, I beg your pardon; if you run into me, don't mention it—and be tore away at redoubled speed."

Orson Pratt, one of the Mormon apostles, died at Salt Lake City a few days ago, aged 75 years. The Salt Lake Herald and the Ogden Herald go into mourning for him. He was a descendant of William Pratt, one of the New England Pilgrims. One chapter of the Book of Mormon begins: "My son Orson, hearken and hear and behold what I, the Lord God, shall say unto you, even Jesus Christ, your Redeemer."

Indiana is the only state that has sent a delegate to President Arthur asking for a Cabinet appointment.

DEMOCRATS AND BONDS.

The Democrats have had so much to say about the Republicans' stealing bonds that were issued by the Republican Convention and Legislature of 1868, and 1869, that we publish below the names of the DEMOCRATS and Republicans who received and used said bonds. This will be kept standing for the future in this paper.

The following, who received bonds, were DEMOCRATS:

R. H. Cowan	\$ 2,000,000
W. J. Hawkins	3,200,000
Geo. W. Swenson	6,666,000
Wm. Johnson	2,000,000
E. Belo	1,410,000
P. Mallett	600,000
J. B. Stubbs	450,000

Total, \$16,256,000
Those below were Republicans:

Dr. Wm. Sloan	\$2,000,000
A. J. Jones	\$1,500,000
Total	\$3,500,000

For every Dollar received by a Republican, a DEMOCRAT got FIVE.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

October 15.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 46 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.
ROBIN.—The market was quiet at \$2 00 for Strained and \$2 07 1/2 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at the decline. Fine rosin is quiet and in light request on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts placed at \$2 00 for Hard, \$3 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 60 per bbl for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.
COTTON.—Sales reported of 150 bales on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling, the market closing quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 9 1/2 cts
S. Good Ordinary, 10 1/2
Low Middling, 10 7-16
Middling, 11
Good Middling, 11 1/2

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 677 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 249 casks
Rosin, 826 bbls
Tar, 78 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 178 bbls

October 17.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 46 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at that price.
ROBIN.—The market was quiet and steady at \$2 00 for Strained, and \$2 07 1/2 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations. Fine rosin is dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$1 80 bid for Hard, \$3 10 for Yellow Dip and \$2 48 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.
COTTON.—Sales reported of 100 bales on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling, the market closing quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 8 1/2 cts
S. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2
Low Middling, 10 7-16
Middling, 11
Good Middling, 11 1/2

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 77 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 46 casks
Rosin, 30 bbls
Tar, 20
Crude Turpentine, 93

October 18.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 47 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 75 casks at that price, being an advance of two cents on last reports.
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$2 00 for Strained and \$2 07 1/2 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosin are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1 80 for Hard, \$3 10 for Yellow Dip and \$2 48 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.
COTTON.—Sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 8 1/2 cts
S. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2
Low Middling, 10 7-16
Middling, 11
Good Middling, 11 1/2

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 1587 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 250 casks
Rosin, 1121 bbls
Tar, 84
Crude Turpentine, 328

October 19.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 48 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at that price, being an advance of 1 1/2 cents on last reports.
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$2 00 for Strained and \$2 07 1/2 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosin are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 1587 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 250 casks
Rosin, 1121 bbls
Tar, 84
Crude Turpentine, 328

October 20.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 48 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at that price, being an advance of 1 1/2 cents on last reports.
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$2 00 for Strained and \$2 07 1/2 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosin are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 1587 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 250 casks
Rosin, 1121 bbls
Tar, 84
Crude Turpentine, 328

October 21.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 48 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at that price, being an advance of 1 1/2 cents on last reports.
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$2 00 for Strained and \$2 07 1/2 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosin are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 1587 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 250 casks
Rosin, 1121 bbls
Tar, 84
Crude Turpentine, 328

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm

at \$2 00 for Hard, \$3 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 60 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.
COTTON.—Sales reported of 125 bales on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling, the market closing firm. The following were the quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 8 1/2 cts
S. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2
Low Middling, 10 7-16
Middling, 11
Good Middling, 11 1/2

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 904 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 132 casks
Rosin, 715 bbls
Tar, 85 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 63 bbls

October 20.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 48 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 50 casks at that price, closing quiet and steady.
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$2 00 for Strained and \$2 07 1/2 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosin are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$1 80 for Hard, \$3 10 for Yellow Dip and \$2 48 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.
COTTON.—Sales reported of 150 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling, being an advance of 1/4 cent on last reports, closing quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 8 1/2 cts
S. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2
Low Middling, 10 7-16
Middling, 11
Good Middling, 11 1/2

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 786 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 166 casks
Rosin, 557 bbls
Tar, 85 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 314 bbls

October 21.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$2 05 for Strained and \$2 10 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosin are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2 00 for Hard, \$3 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 60 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.
COTTON.—Sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 8 1/2 cts
S. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2
Low Middling, 10 7-16
Middling, 11
Good Middling, 11 1/2

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 1200 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 144 casks
Rosin, 414 bbls
Tar, 9 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 120 bbls

October 22.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$2 05 for Strained and \$2 10 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosin are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2 00 for Hard, \$3 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 60 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.
COTTON.—Sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 8 1/2 cts
S. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2
Low Middling, 10 7-16
Middling, 11
Good Middling, 11 1/2

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 1200 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 144 casks
Rosin, 414 bbls
Tar, 9 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 120 bbls

October 23.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$2 05 for Strained and \$2 10 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosin are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2 00 for Hard, \$3 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 60 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.
COTTON.—Sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 8 1/2 cts
S. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2
Low Middling, 10 7-16
Middling, 11
Good Middling, 11 1/2

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 1200 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 144 casks
Rosin, 414 bbls
Tar, 9 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 120 bbls

October 24.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$2 05 for Strained and \$2 10 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosin are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2 00 for Hard, \$3 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 60 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.
COTTON.—Sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 8 1/2 cts
S. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2
Low Middling, 10 7-16
Middling, 11
Good Middling, 11 1/2

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 1200 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 144 casks
Rosin, 414 bbls
Tar, 9 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 120 bbls

October 25.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$2 05 for Strained and \$2 10 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosin are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2 00 for Hard, \$3 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 60 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.
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Ordinary, 8 1/2 cts
S. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2
Low Middling, 10 7-16
Middling, 11
Good Middling, 11 1/2

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 1200 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 144 casks
Rosin, 414 bbls
Tar, 9 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 120 bbls

October 26.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$2 05 for Strained and \$2 10 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosin are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2 00 for Hard, \$3 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 60 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.
COTTON.—Sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 8 1/2 cts
S. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2
Low Middling, 10 7-16
Middling, 11
Good Middling, 11 1/2

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 1200 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 144 casks
Rosin, 414 bbls
Tar, 9 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 120 bbls

October 27.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$2 05 for Strained and \$2 10 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosin are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
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COTTON.—Sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 8 1/2 cts
S. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2
Low Middling, 10 7-16
Middling, 11
Good Middling, 11 1/2

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 1200 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 144 casks
Rosin, 414 bbls
Tar, 9 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 120 bbls

October 28.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$2 05 for Strained and \$2 10 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosin are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2 00 for Hard, \$3 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 60 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.
COTTON.—Sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 8 1/2 cts
S. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2
Low Middling, 10 7-16
Middling, 11
Good Middling, 11 1/2

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 1200 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 144 casks
Rosin, 414 bbls
Tar, 9 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 120 bbls

October 29.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 50 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.
ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$2 05 for Strained and \$2 10 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosin are dull and neglected, the last sales being on a basis of \$2 75 for K, Low Pale, \$3 25 for M, Pale, \$3 50 for N, Extra Pale, and \$4 00 for W and WW Window Glass and Water White.
TAR.—Market firm at \$2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2 00 for Hard, \$3 25 for Yellow Dip and \$2 60 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.
COTTON.—Sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 8 1/2 cts
S. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2
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RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 1200 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 144 casks
Rosin, 414 bbls
Tar, 9 bbls
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